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U.S. TROOPS CROSS ERFT RIVER IN PUSH TOWARD RUHR AREA

Americans Making All-Out Attempt to Reach Neuss On the Rhine

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—On the seventh day of the anti-Axis major offensive between the Roer and the Rhine the battle is rising more and more in fierceness but the German front is withstanding the American forces which are numerically superior in men and material and endeavoring to reach Neuss on the Rhine. The American attacks are being supported by strong air force units. Reinforced by new tank forces the 9th American army is continuing its attacks on either side of Munchen-Gladbach. Between the Niers and Erft rivers and between Munchen-Gladbach and Neuss strong American tank units succeeded in crossing the northern canal.

In the course of the tank battle the German Royal-Tigers, far inferior in number, met the attackers and inflicted heavy losses but they succeeded in making a thrust toward the north in the direction of Krefeld. Between Grevenbroich and Bergheim the Americans pushed back the German defensive front down to the Erft river and crossed the river between Bergheim and Moedrath. But the Germans were able to bring to a standstill breakthrough attempts after slight American real gains.

In the Pruem sector the German fusiliers brought Lieutenant General George Patton's attack between Hellenthal south Schleiden and Pruem to a standstill.

Americans Launch Attack

The 3rd American army has launched a concentric attack in the direction of Trier (Treves) with strong infantry and tank forces with the intention of by passing Trier from the north from the Wittlich area and from the south from the Pellingen area in order to join in the area of Ehrang on the Moselle. Between the Sauer and Kyll rivers on the Wintersdorf-Kordel line the defenders barred Patton's advance. Coming from the south strong American tank forces meeting brave German resistance entered the area south and east of Trier. The Americans lost 21 tanks in this sector.

By bringing forward the Canadian attack to the southeast, presumable main direction of attack against Xanten-Rheinsberg and the American attack toward the north against Neuss-Uerding, Field Marshal Montgomery obviously intends to join these two wedges about in the Moers area in order to cut off the rear communications to the east of the German troops still fighting on the Meuse. The operative task of the attacking 2nd British Army near Venlo will possibly be to tie down strong German forces on the Meuse in order to prevent these from being used as reinforcements on the defensive front.

For the time being, of course, these two prongs are still wide open. The 1st American army achieved much lesser progress in the direction of Cologne than the 9th American army did in the direction of Dusseldorf. Although the enemy has been able to achieve a crossing of the Erft river on the Duren-Cologne road which was only possible after heavy fights and heavy losses inflicted upon the foe, the attack has been halted in front of the new German positions.

Advance to Zuelpich

Parts of Lt. General Courtney Hodges' army which have been operating farther to the south which are suppos'd to support the thrust against Cologne by advancing in the direction of Euskirchen-Boon, only came forward to Zuelpich, while the uttermost right wing of the 1st American army in the Urftal-Schleiden sector did not make any gains mentionable at all.

In the southwestern part of Eifel the advance of the 3rd American army between Pruem and Kyll has slowed down considerably. But the double-sided pressure of the Americans against Trier continued to increase. From here down to the Swiss border fighting activities did not surpass local importance. To judge from circumstances it seems that the southern wing of the Western Front will remain a secondary theater of war.

[illegible] B-29's Continue Raids

[illegible] B-29 bombed Matsumoto at [illegible] on Friday. At 5:30 a.m. [illegible] day, another enemy plane [illegible] over the Tosa Bay area and [illegible] some bombs.

Formal Protest Sent On Macao Bombings By American Planes

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—The Portuguese Government, on February 26, in a formal protest to the United States Government over the illegal bombing of Macao on February 25 stated that the Government considered it a matter of great regret that in spite of Macao's neutrality and the recognition of such by all anti-Axis countries, American air units should twice violate Portuguese territory, according to a dispatch from Lisbon.

SOVIET ARMIES INCREASE PRESSURE IN POMERANIA

Red Forces Advance to Schlawe-koslin Road 10 Kilometers South of Baltic Coast

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—On the Eastern Front the focal point of the German-Soviet fighting continued to remain in the West Pomeranian and East Prussian areas or on the northern flank of the major attacking wedge directed against Berlin. With the basic idea to get their back free the Soviet divisions are continuously receiving fresh reinforcements of infantry and tanks attacking on the old focal points.

The great battle in East Prussia is continuing with unabated ferocity but the focal point which so far was situated in Kreuzburg has now shifted toward the southwest on the Zinten-Mehlsack Line. A breakthrough to the great Koenigsberg-Elbing motor road now is the tactical goal which operatively will be used to encircle Koenigsberg. In spite of the severest combats the Soviets nowhere did reach their goal. The German divisions again registered clear defensive success.

In West Prussia attempts to break through the German Vistula front from Tucheler Heath have again been frustrated. It appears as if this attack is only to be considered as a tying down offensive. The main pressure of the Soviets is eastern Pomerania in the penetration triangle of Neu-Stettin-Bublitz-Rummelsburg. The Soviets did not succeed in expanding this indentation either in the west or in the east. On both fronts the German tank units have thrown back all thrusts.

Advanced Soviet spearheads in the course of pressure toward the north came to the Schlawe-Koslin road which is running about 10 kilometers south of the Baltic coast. Out of the strong tying down attack which the Soviets carried out on Wednesday between Arnswalde and Kallies in the course of which they succeeded in forming two bridgeheads over the Ihna river in the Reetz area, the Soviet command has not been able to enlarge these bridgeheads toward the north during the past 24 hours. Necessary countermeasures against this penetration have been initiated.

The Red Army forces did not repeat their attacks out of the Pyritz area toward Stargard-Altdamm, although this operation will certainly be repeated in conformity with the necessary widening of the front of attack.

On the great offensive front from Schwetz to Lauban the situation did not change at all. But for certain patrol activities on the Oder only tenacious action took place near Lauban, the southern corner-pillar of the front. Apparently Marshal Zhukov does not intend to press his major offensive before this southern wing hanging back in the east closes up to Goerlitz.

Farrows Visiting New Delhi

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 27.—Lieutenant General Robert Farrows, British Commander in South Africa, has arrived in New Delhi to visit the West African troops in India and Southeast Asia, according to a New Delhi dispatch. The report said that the total number of troops of the West African Expeditionary Force under his command is about 100,000 including the 82nd West African Division now fighting in the Arakan area.

Forming Rumanian Cabinet

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—King Michael of Rumania has ordered Petre Groza, formerly a Deputy Premier, to form a new Government, the Soviet Telegraph Agency reported today quoting a Bucharest dispatch. Groza is the president of the largest political party in the National Democratic Front in Rumania.

LONDON PRESS IS SILENT ON CHIANG'S STATEMENT

News of Date for Convening National Assembly Carried Without Comment

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—General Chiang Kai-shek's statement regarding the convening of a national assembly on November 12 which was cabled by Reuter in a 300-word dispatch from Chungking and issued in London before 6 p.m. yesterday was carried by four papers in London today without editorial comment, according to a London report.

The Times, London, which on several previous occasions editorially characterized the Communist demands as "obstructionist and provincialist," today published the Reuter's dispatch in full under a two-deck caption, "General Chiang appeals for unity," and "offer to Communists." The News Chronicle which during the past four weeks published four articles by Gunther Stein praising, "the Communist experiment in democracy," today printed the General's statement under the caption," Chiang will give the parties equal status.

Britain's only Communist paper Daily Worker, also published a statement captioned, "Chiang's plan for a new government," but injected into the story one editorial by describing Chiang's statement as a "vicious attack on the Communists and misrepresenting their efforts to secure unity."

The Daily Herald carried part of Reuter's story in a back page under the caption, "New Chinese government in November."

Chiang Sets Convention Date

Domei

CANTON, March 2.—Flaying Yenan's proposal for the establishment of a coalition government to replace the present regime run by the Chungking Kuomintang, Chiang Kai-shek, speaking before the Council for Promotion of the Enforcement of Contitutional Government on March 2, set next November 12 as the date for the People's Convention which is to determine the constitution, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Chiang also expressed the resolve of the Kuomintang to retain control over Chungking-controlled China until after the People's Convention has finished with its work.

Chiang Kai-shek said:

"The greatest question confronting Chungking at the moment is that of reforming relations between the Chungking Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.

"The attitude of Chungking toward the question is of endeavoring to obtain a general settlement of it through the employment of political means of the right sort.

"Yenan, unheeding the purpose of Chungking, has proposed that an end should be made of the rule of China by the Kuomintang and a coalition government of various political parties and factions set up to displace the existing Government which is based solely on the Kuomintang, and that the Communist Party, other political parties, and the proletarian groups throughout the country should be allowed to take part in the business of government, and that Yenan should be admitted into the Administrative Council which is to be created with the power to fix national policies.

"Fundamentally, no political party before the People's Convention, is in a position to do what it is entitled to do only after the termination of the period of preparation for the actual enforcement of Constitutional government.

"There should not be any endeavor to insure that any political group, or faction or a government based on political forces outside of the People's Convention shall be possessed of either political responsibility or the power to determine national policies.

"The Kuomintang has, throughout the war of resistance, been in control of the political and military affairs of the country and been successful in overcoming the difficulties with which it has been confronted. We are absolutely certain that the inevitable result of a change of government at this juncture will be that we shall have to face a failure of our war of resistance and at the same time of revolution in China.

"Chungking, which has a mind to go as far as possible in meeting the wishes of Yenan, has decided on the creation of a Wartime Political Council in the Executive Yuan as an instrument for the determination of national policies, into which representatives of Yenan and the leaders of various political parties and factions will be admitted.

"There is a determination on my part to put three points into practice with the least possible delay. They are the convoking of the People's Convention on November 12 of this year to concert measures for the enforcement of constitutional government, the acquirement of legally equal status by the various political parties after the enforcement of constitutional government, and the conduct of a discussion of the method of calling together the People's Convention and of ways and means of realizing constitutional government by the People's Political Council.

Anjo Unit, Major Miyahara Cited For Exemplary Action Under Fire

Citations were previously issued to the Anjo Unit and Major Haruki Miyahara for their outstanding military exploits in the operations in the Yiojima and Burma areas respectively, and these facts were brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor on March 3, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day. The citations follow:

CITATION

To the Anjo Unit:

The above under the command of Major Kenro Anjo was assigned the task of securing the second firing line near Motoyama Fort, Naval Fort and Akihayama, which control the Motoyama Airfield on Yiojima Island, during the period from February 22 to 28, 1945. In the face of the repeated attacks of the superior enemy forces equipped with tanks, which were protected by intensive bombardment and bombings day and night, the above had always gained a head start on the enemy and smashed the attackers in front of the firing line. Incessant and daring nocturnal close-in operations also were carried out by the above, which proved heavy blows to the enemy. The above suffered many casualties, but in spite of the fact that the number of its fighting men was reduced to about 50, it firmly held its position, thereby leading the operation to advantage.

The action of the above unit displayed the essence of daily training under the able leadership of the unit commander and enhanced the military prowess of the Imperial Army. Its military exploits are outstanding.

Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

March 1, 1945

Tadamichi Kuribayashi,
Supreme Army Commander
in the Ogasawara Area.

CITATION

To Major Haruki Miyahara

"In May, 1944, when the Yunnan Expeditionary Forces launched their counteroffensive, the above, commanding the Unit under him hurried to the sector northeast of Tatangtzu and surprise-attacking the 53rd Army forming the nucleus of the 20th Group Army when it was just crossing the Nu River, put it to rout thus forcing it to change the crossing operations. Thenceforth, the above securely occupied the strategic center in the vicinity of Tatangtzu for more than a month. During this period, the Unit under the command of the Major launched counterattacks after careful preparations, and crushed the enemy in front of its own position thus forestalling the enemy's attempt at counterattacks. In spite of its numerical inferiority, the Unit dealt a heavy blow to the enemy by its daring action.

"In an attack against the armored car corps of the Second Reserve Division, the Unit took the lead of other Units in launching storm assaults into enemy positions, thus securing a victory. Later taking part in the first Lungling operations late in June, it crushed the stubborn enemy troops everywhere, rendering meritorious services.

"When the Lungling Garrison was completely encircled by the enemy, the Major was chosen Commander of the Vanguard Unit on August 24. Penetrating the heavy siege and overcoming the obstacles presented by the rugged ranges of Mt. Pelyin the Unit speedily rescued the Garrison and held to Lungling together with the latter, thus securing the opportunity for the main body of the Unit to launch an offensive.

"On September 15, the above was ordered to take part in the Pingkwa operations and later was placed in charge of the defense of the northern sector of Mangshih in the vicinity of Kungtai where he crushed persistent enemy attacks made under vigorous activities of hostile planes. Since September 11, the main strength of the enemy 76th Division and the newly-organized 33rd Division made its way to Mt. Hachimaki in a move to cut the Lungling-Mangshih Road and daily carried out repeated artillery and bombing attacks.

"As the maintenance of the position became difficult under such circumstances, the Unit Commander personally advancing to the foremost fighting line encouraged his subordinates to maintain a section of that hill and to ensure the safety of the same Road, thus facilitating the deployment of the Lungling Garrison to Mengshih. However, the above died a heroic death on the fourth of the same month.

"Major Miyahara thus forming the source of fighting power of his Unit from the beginning to the end, successfully discharged all of his duties which were at once the most difficult and important and thus contributed materially to the general prosecution of the operation.

"All this was due to the Major's profound sense of loyalty, high personality and strong fighting spirit which prompted him always to stand at the head of his column as well as to his superb strategic direction. So outstanding were his exploits that the Major may justly be said to have exemplified the quality of the officers of the Imperial Armed Forces.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

February 11, 1945

Army Commander."

6 WAR PLANTS CLOSED AS U.S. STRIKE GROWS

29,000 Workers Idle in Detroit Area—Aircraft Production Seen Affected

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Six war plants in the Detroit area were closed today and operations in 14 others were affected as strikes that began a week ago continued to spread, according to a New York report. The number of idle employes now reach approximately 29,000 and threatened to rise, the report said.

Closed were the Chrysler Dodge main works and the Dodge Buick plants as well as four Briggs Manufacturing Company factories, the report further continued. The strike spread to three additional Briggs units this morning after back-to-work orders by the International United Automobile Workers (CIO) were voted down at mass meetings tonight.

Thousands of workers were affected by the spread of the strikes to the Briggs mill and the Hamtramck plants. All were engaged in the production of aircraft parts. Other affected factories include the main Dodge plant of the Chrysler Corporation, 13,500 men, which began last Friday, halting the production of parts for B-29 bomber engines, anti-aircraft guns, rockets and other war material; the Dodge plant, employing 2,000, the assembly plant at the Chrysler tank arsenal employing 550, and departments at other Chrysler plants, shut down for lack of parts produced at the Dodge main plant, the report revealed.

The Briggs Manufacturing Company's Mack Avenue plant was closed by the walkout of 5,500 workers on two shifts yesterday, slowing the flow of aircraft parts and tanks assemblies to six other Briggs plants.

Both the Dodge and Briggs strikes followed the discharge of groups of employes, the report concluded.

On the other hand, in Washington, John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, with typical oratory, stated his 18 demands to the bituminous coal operators yesterday at the opening of negotiations toward a new contract, the present agreement expiring on March 31, it was reported from Washington.

Lewis' Demand Opposed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 2.—The demand made on bituminous coal operators in the United States yesterday by John Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, has already drawn fire, according to a Washington report.

Chief among the demands is the request for 10 cents royalty on every ton of coal mined and this money, Lewis says, will be used for medical and surgical service. He emphasized that his action is not inflationary for this money could not be used by the miners to buy goods.

The operators declare that Lewis would be in a position to dispose of this fund politically. Another demand by which Lewis could stop shipment of coal to any consumer involved in a legal strike is termed by the owners as a step which would set up Lewis as a labor Czar unparalleled in American history.

JAPANESE EAST OF MANILA COMPLETE COUNTERACTION

Deal Big Blow to Enemy Flank; Defenders in P.I. Capital Continue Resistance

By Courtesy of the Press Section

With their objective accomplished, Japanese Forces in the area east of Manila, which on February 14 suddenly went into action to attack the flank of the American troops attempting to take the Philippine capital, assumed their original position on and after February 20.

In this counteroffensive operation effected in one-week the Japanese killed or wounded 1,768 American troops and captured or destroyed 14 tanks and armored cars, 44 automobiles and trucks as well as seven guns, besides blowing up 21 bivouacs and ammunition dumps.

Under severe enemy bombing and shelling our Garrison Forces in the old castle sector in Manila are continuing to crush the persistent enemy onslaughts. On the night of February 25, enemy infantry and tank units attempted to penetrate the Japanese position, and a bloody battle took place. As communications were disrupted the following day, details of the war situation in this area are not obtainable, but judging from the fact that bombing and shelling operations are continuing, heavy engagements are still being fought.

At Taytay, 15 kilometers east of Manila, the Japanese Forces in cooperation with Tank Units on February 20 started a new counteroffensive, inflicting heavy blows upon the enemy. In the meantime, powerful enemy forces began a new offensive at San Mateo and Montalban, northeast of Manila, on February 23. Bitter fighting is now raging.

Steaming up the Pasig River, American troops aboard small transports landed on the southern coast of Laguna Bay on February 23 while a group of U.S. air-borne units descended at Los Banos on February 25. On the other hand, a small force of enemy troops attacked Cuenca on the southern side of Lake Taal on February 24 in an attempt to advance into Batangas and Laguna provinces.

Although severe fighting is continuing, no important changes took place in the Clark Field sector as well as in the northern part of the Luzon Plain. However, at Puncan and Carranglan, north of San Jose, the Americans started a new offensive and the Japanese are now engaged in fierce fighting.

On the Luzon Front, the American forces aggregate about 14 and a half divisions, or about 200,000 troops. Six divisions of these troops are in the northern part of the Luzon Plain, one division in the Clark Field area, four divisions in and around Manila, two divisions in the Subic Bay, Bataan Peninsula, and the Corregidor Island areas, and one and a half divisions are advancing southward toward Manila. Imperial Japanese Forces in vigorous counterattacks have already inflicted great attritive blows to the enemy forces who have lost at least one-third, or 70,000 of their troops.

3 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED

Hostile Aircraft Indiscriminately Bomb Takao Area

Domei

TAIWAN BASE, March 2.—The enemy planes that attacked Central and South Taiwan during daytime on February 27 totaled nearly 100.

Three of the raiders were shot down by the Japanese Units on the spot.

Some of the larger of the raiding planes flew in formation, over the city of Takao and indiscriminately bombed the houses there.

B-29's Raid Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, March 2.—After invading Shonan with about 54 B-29's from about 11 a.m. today and dropping bombs in the Seletar area, the enemy fled away about 12:30 a.m. in a northwesterly direction.

Three of the enemy aircraft were damaged, one of which was believed for certain to have been downed.

Our losses were negligible.

2 Downed at Balik Papan

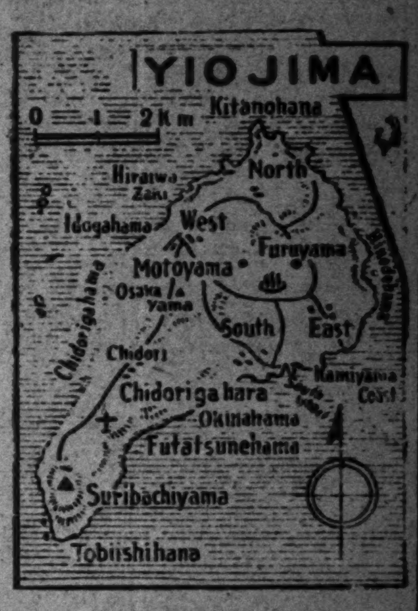
Domei

BALIK PAPAN, March 2.—Thirty four B-24 and four P-38 planes, in several formations, invaded the Balik Papan area at 11 a.m. on March 2.

The raiders remained for nearly an hour until about noon.

The Japanese Unit on the spot quickly gave battle to the enemy and destroyed two B-24's.

The damage on the Japanese side was exceedingly small.



NIPPON FLIERS ATTACK SAN FABIAN AIRFIELD

Nippon Air Units Strafe Over 200 of Enemy Planes On the Ground

Domei

LINGAYEN FRONT LINE, March 2.—Our Air Units attacked San Fabian Airfield shortly after 1:30 p.m. on March 1, machine-gunning over 200 of the planes on the ground. Details of the results achieved have not yet been confirmed but fires at three different places in the airfield were seen.

Large Transport Sunk

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 2.—One large enemy transport was sunk on the morning of February 28 off Lingayen Bay in an attack made by Japanese submarines on a fleet of transports while on the same night an enemy airfield on the east coast of Lingayen Island was bombed by Our Air Units.

Zamboanga, Labuan Raided

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 2.—Over 60 large planes and about 40 of the same type of aircraft raided Zamboanga on Mindanao Island and Labuan Island respectively in a daylight attack on February 28.

To Continue Fighting

By H. HIRAYAMA

Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST LUZON FRONT, March 2.—That the Japanese Garrison Units in Manila will continue fighting at their respective positions for a considerable time to come costing the American invasion forces still more blood was intimated by a Navy staff officer, who left Manila for an unnamed base at the end of January immediately before the start of the enemy offensive against the city.

Although coordinated counterattacks of Japanese troops occupying various positions within Manila have apparently ceased, the officer contended that stiff fighting was still being continued at the principal strongholds. Anticipating that events will eventually lead to the state as it stands today, Japanese Army and Navy Garrisons had thoroughly blocked Manila Bay in advance in order to prevent enemy warships and vessels from approaching, the officer revealed. He added that much effort had been made to make every important position an independent fort.

The staff officer believed that by virtue of the desperate efforts exerted day and night since the enemy's intention of driving southward toward Manila became apparent, all of these principal positions have become considerably independent. He also said that he believed that the Japanese still had considerable stores of drinking water, from the shortage of which the enemy troops within Manila are seriously suffering at present as well as of foodstuffs.

WARNS FOREIGN AIRCRAFT

Swedish Batteries Will Fire, Hanssen Reaffirms

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Premier Albin Hanssen of Sweden on Wednesday reaffirmed in the Lower House the Government's decision that Swedish batteries will fire at any foreign aircraft which may fly across Swedish territory. Of late, Liberals and Communists particularly had demanded discontinuance of firing at British and American planes, or if any firing was done such should be confined to warning shots. Premier Hanssen said, "The dangers to the lives and property of the Swedish people are not abolished by the change of the decision apropos firing on foreign airplanes, when foreign pilots know that there is now danger of being fired at."

U.S. LOSSES MOUNT AS YIOJIMA BATTLE CONTINUES TO RAGE

Enemy Casualties Soar to 15,500; Yanks Now Using Chidori Airfield

Bitter fighting, the most intense that the American forces have met in the Pacific war theater, is now raging ceaselessly on Yiojima Island. In the short period of 10 days since the invaders landed on the island on February 19, the U.S. forces have suffered 15,500 casualties in killed and wounded alone in the ground fighting, besides losing 202 tanks blown up or put out of action. Moreover, at least more than 52 American vessels have been sunk or damaged and many troops have been lost at sea.

Directly commanded by Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi, the Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces are overcoming all obstacles and despite the increasing attacks made by the enemy are crushing the invaders on the various front lines under a hail of shells and bombs.

At dusk of March 1, the first firing line on Yiojima extended from the vicinity of the West Village to the South Wharf through the south side of Osakayama, Yiogaoka and Nidaniwa where grim fighting is raging.

Headed by six tanks, part of the American forces pierced our position near the West Village, west of Osakayama, at 1 p.m. on March 1. After a two-hour struggle, the Japanese with bayonetted rifles and hand grenades completely drove back the attackers.

In the vicinity of Osakayama a series of local battles took place after the morning of March 1, but firmly holding their positions the Japanese Forces smashed all the American onslaughts.

Meanwhile, the enemy attackers in the Nidaniwa sector and its neighboring areas became inactive due to violent Japanese shock attacks.

On the Tamanayama front, our Garrision Units holding their positions grimly are continuing to fight, smashing all the enemy's forward drives.

One American hospital ship, on March 1, was seen plying along the south coast of Yiojima, apparently with the aim to take the killed and wounded off the island.

On February 26 the invaders began to use the Chidori airfield where small planes have been massed.

Enemy Fleet Blasted

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 2.—Penetrating the thick smoke screen and anti-aircraft fire laid down by the enemy, Japanese Air Units carried out several attacks upon a fleet of enemy vessels at dawn on March 1 off Yiojima. In the course of the attack the Japanese scored direct hits with torpedo bombs on several cruisers and destroyers while on land a fire lasting for half an hour off the island was seen sending up its column of smoke.

Death Charge Succeeds

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 2.—The last round of ammunition gone but with hand grenades and other weapons Japanese Land Units which were posted at an advance base near the South Jetty on Yiojima hurled themselves against the enemy ranks on the night of February 26. Dealing heavy casualties on the invaders, the Japanese joined the main body of their force early the next morning.

Since February 28 fierce fighting has been going on with the enemy intent on advancing its line. With tank units as their main strength, one enemy company filtrated into the vicinity of Yiojima Shrine but, surrounded by the Japanese, were forced to withdraw.

Enemy deck planes which attacked the island numbered 700 on February 28.

Discussing U.S. Manpower Bill

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 2.—The United States Senate today will discuss the Manpower Bill, according to a Washington report. It said that some senators are understood to be quite interested in the compromise Manpower Bill which embodies some of the details carried in the "Work or Fight" Bill that has been approved already by the Lower House. The compromise sets out a policy that every individual is obliged to serve in any capacity in which he or she is best qualified.

[illegible] FULLY READY [illegible] OFFSET SOVIET GAINS

Energy, Inventive Spirit, Enterprise Will Shatter Enemy's Hopes, Goebbels Says

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—Emphasizing that heretofore German energy, inventive spirit and enterprise had shattered enemy hopes that their air offensive would cripple German war industry and transport system, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister for National Enlightenment and Propaganda, in his latest leader in the Das Reich, scorning enemy propaganda that the latest Soviet successes as regards territorial gains were affecting German war and food potentialities to such an extent that the war could be continued by Germany for a limited period only, pointed out that the same German spirit would again win.

The article then stresses that the German preparations for regaining the territory lost on account of the Soviet offensive from the Baranove bridgehead, have started on a large scale. They require a certain time before they can become effective. "Our self-reliance is confirmed rather than contradicted by the latest development of this war," the article says. "To this it must be added the fact that the Soviets by their thrusts into Germany have gotten into a very precarious position which is opening favorable prospects for us. These will be of decisive importance to the further development. We must become absolute in our views of the war. Nothing else is left to us in view of the enemy's will to destroy us. Every day the enemy press reveals that they expect us to lay down arms. They are speculating on this. How possible would the world be, if the Reich were to cease to be a factor of order.

"Within a few years the world would probably become hell. The war would not come to an end but would be continued by the rivalries engendered by enemy coalition, with our fathers and sons as soldiers and our territory as a war theater. As long as we are still carrying our arms we are the masters of our decisions.

"Even if the control has been lost for a short period there exists possibility of regaining it. A soldier loses his honor the moment he throws away his arms. The same is the case with a people. Arms always give the chance even in an apparently hopeless situation to interfere actively in the course of events.

"We are actually indebted to our enemies in that they have not left us in doubt as to the consequences should victory be theirs. This protects us against any kind of weakness. Each of us realize clearly that there is no choice for us but to fight and to weather the storm. To this end we today are holding all chances and prerequisites. The whole world is tired of war. We are in the last round of this gigantic struggle. Everything depends on who is going to lose breath first and therefore has to quit. No power on earth, no misery, and no misfortune can induce us to give way to [illegible] and to chose, in the present [illegible] of this war, means which would alleviate the pains momentarily but which could not bring about a permanent cure. Our people understand this. Other peoples will have to learn to understand this."

[illegible] CHURCHILL'S SPEECH

Ribbentrop Stresses Soviet Victory At Crimea Parley

Domei

BERLIN, March 1.—Joachin von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, when questioned today by a D.N.B. representative regarding his views on Prime Minister Churchill's report on the Crimea Conference, declared, "This is the weakest speech ever heard up to now from Churchill." Continuing, he said:

"Britain ostensibly declared war on Germany for the "liberty" of Poland, but Churchill has now agreed to the annexation of Poland by the Soviet Union. All speeches and explanations of the British Prime Minister before his Parliament cannot change this fact, and any claims made in Britain and America regarding a "free, independent and democratic" Poland, are nothing but [illegible].

"[illegible] satisfaction, felt by Premier Stalin can easily be imagined [illegible] Churchill and President Roosevelt in Yalta had to swallow the [illegible] establishment of this Polish-[illegible] republic. Churchill tried to [illegible] Parliament of the good [illegible] of the Soviets. Evidently, however, [illegible] is not really at ease. Perhaps [illegible] now realizes the true aims [illegible].

"[illegible] Churchill recognize that, [illegible] settled the Polish problem, [illegible] Soviets are preparing by a [illegible] communization in the German [illegible] provinces to extend [illegible] westward? Does he fear [illegible] is beginning to [illegible] a dangerous situation [illegible] and his Empire would [illegible] Germany and the Germans were not to arrest the Bolshevik flood?

"Whatever Churchill may think or say, as regards diplomacy the Soviets have already got a firm grip on the British bulldog. Therefore, our answer will always be—Fight to the last!"

Grew Sees Danger Of Acute Shortage Of Supply Vessels

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 2.—A possible serious shortage of shipping which could preclude shipment of supplies to the Pacific vital in the war against Japan was admitted today in New York City by Joseph C. Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, according to a New York report. Grew warned that the United States will need three times the amount of vessels to defeat Japan than is required to overcome the Germans.

STRONG GERMAN DEFENSE FEATURES BOTH FRONTS

Enemy Gains Offset in West, Defense Success in E. Prussia, Commentator Says

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—The course of yesterday's fighting is bound to have made the Allies wonder how they are going to win this war said Dr. Max Krull, D.N.B. military commentator. Nobody will doubt that, after five years of war in which final decisions had been hoped for by the Allies, the occupation of major or minor territories in the east or the west will not mean the end of this war.

The main thing for the enemy is to break through the German lines on a large scale and to destroy the German fighting strength. Thus far the enemy plans, Dr. Krull stresses, have been nipped after certain initial successes. Even Allied arrival at the Rhine would not end the war for the western Powers.

The Canadian and British troops are being bled white south of Goch without gaining an inch of ground. By sending into battle their last operative reserves, the Americans have brought their efforts in the Aachen battle to a climax with the only result that the line now runs from a point 12 kilometers west of Muenchen-Gladbach to a point five kilometers south of Rheydt, from there past Grevenbroich following the western bank of the Erft. The frontline is still nine kilometers away from the historical battlefield at Zuelpich. Wherever the enemy attempts to cross the Erft, he is repulsed in immediate counter-thrusts. His tank losses are substantial. The repeated attacks south of Bitburg where the enemy gained some ground and at Zerf, are aimed to close the pincers around Trier which town is blocking the road to the lower Moselle valley. Yesterday's enemy gains of ground were considerably surpassed by the German defensive successes.

The situation was similar on the Eastern Front where the Germans won an outstanding defense success in East Prussia. Not an inch of ground was yielded in the fighting against six Soviet armies. On the Oder front both sides are keeping large forces in readiness, while strong German bridgeheads still exist at Forst, Guben, Frankfurt and Kuestrin, which have a paralyzing effect on the enemy. At the same time they may serve as bases for a possible German initiative.

AUSSIE LACKS MANPOWER

Compelled to Reduce Allocation in Producing Civilian Goods

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Manpower shortage in Australia is so acute that the Government is pressed to reduce the allocation of manpower for the production of civilian goods for industrial purposes by June this year, declared Joseph Chifley, Postwar Reconstruction Minister, before the House of Representatives, today, according to a Canberra report. Chifley said that the deterioration is very serious.

His main points of the statement are that the great upward move of the total Australian naval force since the war is now being reversed; there is a great shortage of men for lower priority jobs and certain allocation of manpower for supplies and shipping cannot be achieved.

TAYUI HEADS MAIZURU BASE

Succeeds Vice Admiral Makita in Navy Ministry Shifts

Vice Admiral Minoru Tayui, under date of March 3, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station succeeding Vice Admiral Kakusaburo Makita, who was transferred to the Naval General Staff, it was announced by the Navy Ministry the same day.

The Navy Ministry has abolished its Recruitment Bureau and instead created the vice-directorship in its Naval Affairs Bureau. Vice Admiral Zenshiro Hoshina was appointed Vice Director of the latter Bureau on March 3.

BRITISH OFFICIAL QUITS; IRED BY YALTA DECISIONS

Churchill Accepts Resignation Of Strauss of Town, Country Planning Ministry

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Revealing the disapproval felt even in British Government circles regarding the decisions made on the Polish issue at the Crimea Conference, Henry G. Strauss, Parliamentary Secretary of the Town and Country Planning Ministry has submitted his resignation to Prime Minister Churchill who, today, accepted it, says a London report.

In his letter of resignation to Churchill, Strauss said, "I find it impossible to approve the treatment of the Polish people by the Crimea Conference," and in reply Churchill stated that he earnestly hoped events would convince Strauss that the real freedom of the Polish people was an essential part of the cause for which the British Government was striving.

Express Disapproval

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 1.—Disapproval of the decisions made at the Crimea Conference especially those regarding the Polish issue was expressed on February 28 by two members of the British House of Commons during the debate on Prime Minister Churchill's report on the conference, according to the British News Service.

It was revealed that Major Lloyd, Conservative, declared that he regarded the plans agreed upon at Yalta as an annexation of Polish territory without consent from the Polish Government or people. Moreover, he said that the decisions were a moral breach of the Anglo-Polish Agreement.

Lloyd further declared that he doubted that Poland was really free adding that Britain was the trustee of Poland and therefore must not leave her in the lurch. The fact that Britain was about to do so was making him feel ashamed and he, Lloyd, did not want to have anything to do with it.

On the other hand, Independent member of Parliament Brown declared that Premier Josef Stalin was holding most of the trump cards in his hands.

Conservatives Back Amendment

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—The debate of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement on the Crimea Conference is to be continued in the House of Commons today and tomorrow, says a London report.

It was revealed that four Conservative members representing a small group who disapproved the decisions affecting Poland have cabled an amendment to the Government asking for the confidence of the House. So far, only 20 Conservative members have indicated that they would support the amendment.

Meanwhile, the Parliamentary Labor Party met last night and the Daily Herald, reported that it has been unanimously decided not to vote against the Government.

When the debate ends tomorrow, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is to wind up the talks for the Government.

TO DISCUSS POLISH ISSUE

Britain to Probe Arrest of Patriots At Moscow Meet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—The question of Polish patriots, arrested and deported by the Soviet Union, will be discussed by the British Government in Moscow, Lord Cranborne, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons during the debate on the Crimea Conference yesterday, according to Reuter.

Cranborne said that no provision on this matter was contained in the Yalta declaration although it was of greatest importance to the British Government. Lord Templewood (formerly Sir Samuel Hoare) stated in this connection that the problem was a "test case of the sincerity" of the compromise agreed upon regarding Poland. The vote of confidence was then passed by the House of Lords unanimously as had been the case in the House of Commons.

Lord Cranborne who concurrently holds the Ministry for the Dominions and, at the same time, is the leader of the House of Lords pointed out that even the most satisfactory territorial settlement of the Polish problem would be of value only if Poland was really independent and not a "vassal" of the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Arciszewski Arrested

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Mrs. Tomasz Arciszewski, wife of the Premier of the Polish Government in London, was arrested by GPU on February 20, it was announced by the refugee Polish Government yesterday, according to a London report. Together with Mrs. Arciszewski who was active as an executive of the Polish Red Cross in Poland, other members of the executive committee were also put under arrest, it was learned from the same

People in 'Liberated' Areas Starving, Freezing to Death Despite UNRRA Aid

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—In spite of the establishment of the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in November 1943, the people in many of the 'liberated' areas are starving and freezing to death, revealed the Daily Herald in its editorial of February 16.

It was in November 1943 that the UNRRA was formally constituted at a meeting in Washington of the 44 Allied and Associated Nations. Its tasks were to ensure that the people of any 'liberated land' should receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter as well as aid in the prevention of pestilence, assistance in the resumption of the urgently needed agricultural and industrial production, and the restoration of essential services.

Great as were the difficulties there were few who then believed that they would not be triumphantly surmounted. And today, what is its position?

The people in many of the 'liberated' areas are starving and freezing. In Normandy, Belgium, the Netherlands and southern Europe, their needs are dire. The Dutch members of the European Committee of the UNRRA said that his people believed before the liberation that they could expect everything from the UNRRA, only to find after liberation that they could expect nothing.

The message from Australia recently quoted Dr. Herbert Vere Evatt, the Australian Minister of External Affairs, as using these grave words at the meeting of the United Nations' Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Administration's Far Eastern Committee.

"Something of a crisis is emerging in the relation of the UNRRA's functions. It must be admitted by any candid observer that there are signs of frustration and disillusionment. Despite much elaborate organization, the UNRRA has not functioned to any extent in Europe."

Several reasons are given, one being that the war lasted much longer than was anticipated and that the armies are still fighting and using up transports which would otherwise have been switched to civilian supplies. The question must be considered whether more of the available transport could not be diverted to relief.

The other reason given for the inactivity of the UNRRA is that its Constitution is a handicap. As Richard Law, British State Minister, pointed out in Parliament, both the French Provisional Government and the Belgian Government preferred to assume the responsibility themselves.

Another defect of the UNRRA pointed out by Evatt is its over-centralized administration. "The peoples of the nations represented on the UNRRA are demanding action," declared Evatt.

"Action there must be. As a matter of utmost emergency the whole set-up and operations of the UNRRA must be overhauled. The condition of the 'liberated' peoples urgently requires it.

SCIENTISTS, TECHNICIANS PLAY VITAL ROLE IN WAR

They Have Weighty Task of Inventing, Producing War Arms For Nation's Defense

There was a time when the earth was inhabited by all kinds of ferocious animals and mankind constantly waged war against them. In this fierce struggle, man gradually subjugated the beasts and finally became master. The principal reason for this triumph was that he was gifted with mental capacity to utilize material objects to his advantage.

Mankind never had wings, and he was not so powerful physically as the animals in primitive times, but he learned to stand on his hind legs and to employ his fore limbs in the function of hands. As a result of this progress, man was able to do work of more delicate nature than the animals.

As an extention of the function of hand, human-being learned to make various tools and instruments out of natural objects and then machineries with the aid of these tools until he invented automatic machineries by utilizing the power of nature. The age of mass production achieved by the mechanical industries is the result of this human progress.

Primitive man began to make progress first by manufacturing tools of war. He was more interested in weapon making than anything else under the necessity of defending himself against his enemy and obtaining food. According to the findings of historians, there was no clear line of distinction between tools and implements of war in those days, excepting such weapons as the halberd with long or short handle and the sword. The ax, hammer and knife were tools of everyday life and at the same time served as weapons of war.

In ancient times, man used weapons to defend himself and his race against the enemy, and today they are a means of national defense. Modern science has made remarkable strides and the technique has also developed accordingly with the aid of science. As a result, the modern weapon of war has been improved to an unbelievable extent. Unfortunately, however, the weapon of war today is still often employed for the purpose of acquiring gain at the expense of others. It must be remembered, however, that Japan's object in establishing a high-geared national defense State is aimed at the setting up of a new order in East Asia so that the nations and races in this part of the world can enjoy common prosperity. There may be an outward similarity between the two, but the spirit in which Japan inaugurated the national defense State is vastly different from that of the predatory conquerer.

War Weapon and Technical Skill

History shows that in ancient times man devoted his skill, first of all, to satisfying the military demand. This is obvious if one traces the course of development in the manufacture of weapons from the days when man made a metallic weapon with the aid of stone instruments to the age when he invented firearms by utilizing gunpowder and improved it to the present stage of excellence.

In the 13th century, the gun-barrel was manufactured by fitting a thicker iron pipe over a smaller one and welding a number of hoops on it. In the latter part of the 14th century, the scientist learned how to produce wind by utilizing the power of water, with the result that he could increase its volume and power for cooling heat. This led the technician to enlarge his furnace and to raise the intensity of heat enabling the casting of a gun-barrel instead of forging it. The material used for casting in those days was bronze, and the bronze composition known to the present day as gun-metal, containing 92 per cent of copper and 8 per cent of tin, which is still used for the same purpose, was discovered in the 15th century.

When cast metal becomes solidified, it is invariably the case that the basic element of the metal gathers in the center. For the purpose of scooping out the metal from the center of the cast metal to make the gun-barrel, the hollowing-spindle lathe was invented. Generally speaking, the improvement made on lathes of all kinds for metal working owes much to the manufacture of the gun. The manufacture of gunpowder stimulated the production of various types of guns.

As for the manufacture of steel, the crucible steel produced by the Krupp firm in Germany and the steel produced according to the Bessemer process of Britain were all designed to meet the demand for gun manufacture.

The great development seen in the mechanical industry in the latter part of the 18th century caused the army to reorganize its military equipment from its very foundation. In 1798, Whitney, inventor of the carding machine, signed a contract with American army authorities for supplying the army with 10,000 muskets and went on manufacturing parts of the weapon by means of puddling and rolling apparatuses, hollowing-spindle lathe and polishing machine. This was mass production, each part being uniformly made according to a fixed standard. A lathe he invented at that time was helpful and served to popularize industrial mass production until the system of interchangeability of parts, which is an indispensable condition for mass production became an established system. Machines, thus began to be made by means of mass production. From this example, it is apparent that metallurgy large-scale mechanical industry, manufacture according to standardized gauge and the like made their development led by the process of manufacturing weapons of war.

Vessels for Military Purposes

The modern warship is not only an industrial product but one of the most exquisite samples of industrial products. As the art of warship building depends upon the cooperation of many other industrial activities, it is one of the typical examples of synthetic technique. It calls for perfect cooperation, particularly of experts on machineries, electricity, water power, metallurgy, hydro-electric power, gun, torpedo tube, optics, nautical ordnance, fuel, chemistry, communication ordnance, etc.

The most important progress made in the construction of warships occurred when the steamship was introduced to replace the sailing vessel. In 1814, Robert Fulton, for the first time, built a steamship for naval purposes. The vessel was regarded as a floating fortress, but as the huge driving wheel on each side of the vessel was an excellent target for the enemy, a Frenchman proposed, in 1823, the use of a special propelling contrivance to replace it. In 1859, the first armored warship was constructed.

The impulse turbine invented by a Frenchman in 1882, the reaction turbine by an Englishman in 1884 and the diesel engine by a German in 1897 were installed in vessels, with the result that the speed of warships was greatly increased. Fulton also constructed a submarine in 1801, but the improvement on the craft did not make much headway until the internal combustion engine, the duplex electric battery and various electromotive apparatuses were invented.

(To Be Continued)

SENATOR WHEELER RAPS YALTA TALK'S DECISIONS

Charges Cold-Blooded Partition Of Poland and Betrayal Of Yugoslavia

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, leader of the American isolationalists, who among his backers counts a majority of the Americans of Polish descent, declared in a radio speech, "The American people feel the greatest mistrust of the Yalta Conference after Poland has been cold-bloodedly divided and Yugoslavia betrayed wherefore it is easy to imagine what will happen to Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Rumania," according to the London News Chronicle's report.

Wheeler emphasized that one day the Soviets and the United States will be locked in a deadly struggle after Britain's power has vanished. Wheeler added that he does not care whether some people would say he sounded like Goebbels.

Support Seen for F.D.R.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 2.—President Roosevelt can expect strong Republican as well as Democratic support for his general peace objective, says a Washington report.

Some Republicans and Democrats are critical of Roosevelt's report on the Crimea Conference, but observers believe that there is a definite trend toward a forceful peace guarantee such as the "Big Three" have been discussing, the report added.

Continuing, the report said that Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, had declared that Roosevelt is sending to Congress an appeal it will not reject, and Senator Joseph Ball, Republican of Minnesota, said that he believes the President did a good job of selling Congress the idea that "we cannot have perfection, and progress toward world security must be obtained through compromise."

Reich Scores Roosevelt

Domei

BERLIN, March 2.—President Roosevelt's declaration on the Crimea Conference was aimed first and foremost at gaining the support of the American people for the Yalta decisions, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse pointed out.

It is recalled in this connection that President Wilson had not succeeded in winning over the American people to his plans which were far more clear than the hazy schemes now under discussion. The decisions of Yalta, the spokesman pointed out, were far more uncertain and wrought with crises than all that had been debated in 1919.

The German people, he declared, would fight hard against the United States in order to prove to the Americans how costly such a policy was. Roosevelt had really strengthened the German determination by revealing frankly the future plans against Germany, the spokesman added, because if these schemes were put into practice, it would mean the end of the German nation.

JAPANESE ARMY STRONG

U.S. Must Counter With More Munitions, Batt Says

Domei

LISBON, March 1.—There is no justification for indulging in optimism about the future of the war against Japan William L. Batt, Director of Raw Materials in the U.S. War Production Board, said today in a speech before the Rotary Club, emphasizing that at the present stage of the war it is absolutely necessary for America to continue to produce munitions at top speed. In support of this conclusion, he added:

"America has turned out really enormous quantities of war materials. But the war against Japan has a very long way to go. In the first place, the strength of the Japanese Army, numerically, is comparable to that of the German Army in its palmy days. Secondly, the greater and the most efficient part of the Japanese Army, is in North Manchuria. Thirdly, the Japanese Army is a formidable enemy, capable of conducting a war of resistance of such an intensity as to defy imagination.

Nelson May Quit

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 2.—Donald Nelson may soon resign as personal representative of President Roosevelt on international economic matters, it is rumored in Washington. Nelson says that he feels his work is not important enough to justify continued Government service.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 2

On the Slovakian mountain front the enemy extended his attacks to the area south of Schemnitz scoring some indentations while near Altsohl, our Alpine troops and grenadiers smashed repeated Soviet breakthrough attempts. North of Zobten the Soviets again attacked with strong forces supported by battleplanes and in the fierce defensive fighting, they pushed back our defensive front to the mountain slopes. Continuing his attacks west of Lauban, enemy tank formations again suffered great losses gaining but little ground while our bridgehead at Guben was held against numerous Soviet attacks.

On the lower Oder, fighting was restricted to mutual reconnaissance. North of Arnswalde, the Soviets penetrated our main battle ground from out of their Ina bridgeheads gained on the previous day. On the flanks of the enemy penetration area in eastern Pomerania, our tank forces prevented yesterday a greater enemy expansion also yesterday in fierce fighting and in the course of this action 72 Soviet tanks were annihilated. South of Rummelsburg we regained terrain by counter-attacks. Enemy tank spearheads advanced in a narrow area further toward the west and reached the Koeslin-Schlawe Road. Numerous individual enemy attacks against our front in West Prussia were unsuccessful.

On the focal point of the defensive battle in East Prussia in the area north of Mehlsack and northeast of Zinten, our divisions withstood the enemy onslaught in continuous heavy fighting and frustrated all enemy breakthrough attempts with heavy losses dealt to the enemy. Northwest of Koenigsberg, dominating heights were retaken in the course of a bold thrust. During the month of February, the Soviets lost 788 aircraft.

After 14 hours of preparatory fire the Canadian 1st Army yesterday increased its attacks between the lower Rhine and Meuse but the enemy was checked in the depth of our main battlefield losing 23 tanks. Between Venlo and the area of the source of the Roer the defensive battle is being continued with greatest ferocity. Especially east and southeast of Rheydt, our troops are waging a hard battle with American tanks which advanced toward Neuss.

The enemy who prepared for a breakthrough on the Dueren-Cologne Road was brought to a standstill after having crossed the Erft sector while, farther to the south down to the Urft Dam all enemy attacks were frustrated. Last night stronger formations of our night battleplanes attacked the enemy supply traffic and troops concentrations in the area west of Cologne with good effect. Between Schleiden and Bitburg, the Americans carried out numerous diversionary and binding attacks with only local successes. South and east of Trier fierce fighting with enemy tanks which broke forth from out of their bridgehead on the lower Saar is under way with 24 enemy tanks knocked out so far.

In Italy, new enemy thrusts on the Senio failed.

At the Sarajevo front in Croatia, our troops repulsed attacks by numerous bands and consolidated their positions.

American bomber formations during yesterday's daylight raids again destroyed chiefly residential quarters in southern, southwestern and southeastern Germany. Serious damage was caused particularly in the cities of Ulm, Ingolstadt and Reutlingem. British terror attacks were again directed against Mannheim-Ludwigshafen as well as in Westphalia while during the evening hours British planes bombed the Reich capital. Over western Reich territory, 27 Anglo-American low level planes were shot down in fierce air engagements and by flak. In the month of February flak and fighters of the Luftwaffe brought down 918 Anglo-American planes.

Our retaliation fire on London is being continued with only slight interruptions. Also the harbor town of Antwerp is continually under the heavy fire of our long-range weapons.

Alexander Sees Tolbukhim

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean, conferred with Marshal Alexander Tolbukhim, Commander of the 3rd Ukrainian Army, at the latter's headquarters in Hungary, it was reported from Rome today. Alexander flew there from Belgrade where he also conferred with Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch, Commander-in-Chief of the Yugoslav Partisan Army. While no details are available as to what the three commanders talked about, the brief communique said that agreement was reached on all points under discussion.

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U.S. DESIRES REDRAFTING OF ANTI-AGGRESSION PACT

Revision Provides Use of Armed Forces Against Aggressor In Western Hemisphere

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 2.—Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who is now attending the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference in Mexico City as one of the members of the American delegation today approved a redraft of the anti-aggression pact for the Western Hemisphere, it was reported from Mexico City.

The revision provides for the use of armed forces including that of the United States against any nation violating the peace during the war. The Latin American countries want a permanent resolution but the United States delegates have persuaded them to wait until after the war when a separate treaty could be drawn up and submitted to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

Meanwhile, the conferees are mulling over a proposal that the American Republics reserve to themselves the right to impose sanctions against aggressors in the Western Hemisphere. However, it was learned that reservations will be made when the United Nations World Security Conference meets in San Francisco on April 25.

It is reported that the proposal seems to be gaining support. The main opposition comes from those delegates who fear that the Soviet Union and Britain might send demands for the same purpose for eastern and western Europe respectively.

Plans Pact Against Invasion

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, February 28.—A treaty to provide for joint armed forces against aggression in the Western Hemisphere in order to protect their frontiers and preserve the independence of the American Republics was proposed on Tuesday by the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference meeting in Mexico City, according to a report from that city. The plan is a combination of suggestions by Uruguay, Colombia and Brazil. Action on the proposal was, however, postponed until Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, joins the United States delegation at the conference.

Demobilizing S. African Army

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—Prime Minister General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa told the South African Parliament today that South African troops not needed for the war against Japan would be demobilized after the victory in Europe, according to a Pretoria report. No decision, however, has yet been reached as to the extent to which South African naval and air forces would be used in the East Asia war.

Still Harassing Americans

Domei

LISBON, March 2.—With Japanese Army and Navy Units still offering grim resistance on Saipan, Tinian, Guam and Peliliu islands, the American forces there are being forced to keep up difficult military operations, according to a cable from Guam.

21 B-24's Bomb Tarakan

Domei

TARAKAN, March 1.—Twenty-one B-24's bombed Tarakan at 11 a.m. today for about an hour.

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CABINET WILL SIMPLIFY, BOLSTER STATE SYSTEM

New Administrative Moves Seen Vital Necessity Under Prevailing War Situation

The Koiso Cabinet has decided to carry out a simplification and strengthening of the administrative [illegible] with the object of meeting the requirements of the present situation. An explanation concerning the matter was made by Sotaro Ishiwata, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, at Friday's regular Cabinet meeting and was unanimously supported by the Cabinet members.

A characteristic feature of the new step is that no uniform policy of simplification and strengthening will be worked out by the central Government, but the matter will be left to the discretion of each administrative organ which will be expected to adopt appropriate steps in conformity with the existing conditions.

This new measure, which is a prerequisite to solving the prevailing situation facing this country, is expected to be translated into action quickly. A plan in concrete form will be formulated by the respective administrative organs and then submitted to the Cabinet for approval. Elimination of personnel, abolition of bureaus and departments, reform of official business, simplification of permit business affairs, and many other steps promise to be carried out.

An announcement was issued by the Board of Information anent this matter Friday as follows:

"Matters regarding the simplification and strengthening of the administrative system of various administrative organs to counteract the present situation: In view of the fact that the simplification and strengthening of administrative organs is believed as particularly important, taking into consideration the prevailing tense situation, it is required that all governmental organs speedily and willingly establish concrete plans for simplification of the present system and strengthening of their function so as to meet the needs of a decisive war and that they carry them into action with dispatch. Concrete plans on the above shall be deliberated upon by the Cabinet."

TO ATTEND CABINET MEET

President of Technological Board to Take Part in Session

Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso has decided to permit Dr. Hidetsugu Yagi, President of the Technological Board, attend the Cabinet meeting hereafter, in view of the importance of technical administration.

"The matter was submitted at Friday's Cabinet meeting and obtained unanimous consent of the Cabinet members. Commencing Tuesday's Cabinet meeting, Dr. Yagi will attend the meeting. The same privilege is being enjoyed by the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Director-General of the Legislative Bureau, President of the Co-ordinated Planning Board," and President of the Board of Information.

For Bigger Output

The Reservists Association will back the efforts for increased wheat and sweet potato output in collaboration with the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps and the Farm Association by giving assistance in labor and spreading the best methods as to procuring large crops while at the same time cooperating in the transportation of the same. A meeting will be held to make preliminary arrangements to carry out the program for the Kanto area at Urawa City on Monday.

To Assist Workers'

Supporting the Industrial Workers Mutual Aid Movement, all medical institutions under the Medical Association will give priority in treatment to industrial workers who suffer injuries at factories during raids. Hot springs and sanitariums managed by the Medical Association will also be open to them.

Obituary

Lieutenant General Rokuichi Koizumi, [illegible], retired, passed away from protracted illness Thursday at his Setagaya home. During his lifetime, he occupied many important military posts, including a regimental commander, gendarmerie commander, commander of a brigade, divisional commander, commander of the Japanese Forces stationed in North China, vice-president of the Japan Ex-Servicemen's Association, and others.

[illegible] Major General Tsuneyoshi [illegible] succumbed to his illness on February [illegible] at his Suginami residence. He [illegible] years old.

[illegible] services for Admiral Ryozo [illegible] will be held at his Tsurumi [illegible] at 11 a.m. today. Vice-Admiral [illegible] will be chairman of [illegible] committee.

News and Views

A Warped Peace

By K. OYA

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's latest speech to the House of Commons evidently was a most embarrassing piece of work to the British public as well as to his political associate, President Roosevelt. Reuter calls it a headache. The overbearing self-assertiveness of that aged politician comes partly from his nature, and partly from his sense of urgent necessity to keep the weather-beaten roof of the British Empire from collapsing completely by hook or by crook, running to the usual pattern of desperation which deprives man of the last shred of civility or courtesy toward anybody else's feelings but his own. Churchill could not be thinking of Roosevelt's convenience when he reported Britain's case to the House of Commons. He was ready to pour out any amount of details embarrassing to America so long as he thought they suited the interests of his country.

Both Churchill and Roosevelt gave their versions of the Crimean Conference, the former on February 27 and 28, and the latter on March 1, before their countries' national representatives. The two speeches when put side by side, only give prominence to Churchill's, as is usually the case, as far as the points of our immediate interest are concerned. Roosevelt's oration is drab in print as there is hardly a point he touches that was not touched before in the Crimean communique and in his own press interview aboard a cruiser on his way home from Yalta. Mediocre, and worded precisely for the consumption of the occasion, Roosevelt's report was hardly credible as utterances of the man heading the land of the supposed free speech and thinking. Whereas Churchill's was a bold enough commitment to include a few points provoking comments.

Salient in it was of course the Polish issue and the manner in which he disposed of the issue. First listen to this appalling dogma Churchill saw fit to impose on his public: "The freedom, independence, integrity and sovereignty of Poland always seemed to this government more important than actual frontiers." That was the reason why he thought "that the Russian claim to the Curzon Line was just and right." "It is not because I bow to force," he declared. So Poland, Churchill discloses, is to lose to Russia her eastern territories, to gain in the west the city of Danzig, the Polish Corridor and the major portion of the East Prussia to the west of Koenigsberg.

Churchill's reference to the Polish frontier in terms of the freedom, independence and sovereignty of Poland, incidentally, reminds us of what happened in 1939 when the German-Polish relationship was most delicate. Britain, if human memory is correct, was the country that announced and assured to Poland Britain's absolute guarantee, not of the Polish freedom, independence or sovereignty, but of the very Polish frontier and its unchangeability which Churchill now declares to be unimportant. Let the clock turn backward to 1939, and imagine the British Prime Minister speaking the same language as he did a few days ago, you can imagine quite appropriately that there would have been no war in Europe.

But contrast and contradiction in his own speech is nothng to the moment-conscious Churchill. His only criterion is the present; he is putting up the only argument that can suit his idea of the present circumstances of his country. The combined opposition put up by 25 of the Conservatives of the House has failed to perturb the Churchillian sense of righteousness. It is not a mere sense, it is a faith in the mind of that bull-headed politician; the past, human rationality have no place in his mental sanctuary, only the present is present in it.

Roosevelt, where the Polish issue is concerned, is less committed, and still less cordial. There is a ring of reluctance in his language, the air of being forced. After reporting what he calls "the most hopeful in the present circumstances" of the issue, he attaches to his report this little piece of confession—"It was not a wholehearted agreement, but a compromise."

And all that, Churchill's and Roosevelt's excuse for whatever they have done, is in the name of peace. The peace being planned by the bull-headed British politician, a peace artificially being forced by the selfish expediency of the American chief executive, is going to be a kind of peace so black, so crocked, as to make angels weep.

Chen Outlines Plans

Domei

CANTON, March 2.—In a recent press interview, General Chen Cheng, Chungking War Minister, stressed four points as preliminary to Chungking's counteroffensive against the Japanese Forces in the southwestern area. These four points are: first, early military preparations; second, better treatment of officers and men; third, reformation of military structure; and fourth, re-training of those engaged in military operations.

PRODUCTION ARMY URGED FOR INDUSTRIAL FRONT

Creation of Workers' Corps Wou'd Mean Phenomenal Increase in Output

Various quarters are becoming deeply interested in the proposed creation of a corps of workers on the industrial front called a production army as a means of achieving an phememenal increase in production which is the condition of victory in the aerial battle of the War of Greater East Asia, reports the Asahi.

With the movement for the creation of an army of production workers are associated with some of the political forces of the country, a circumstance that gives ground for the expectation that reality will soon be given to the ideal which is inspiring the movement.

Those who advocate the creation of the production army would make the men of the army subject to as severe discipline as that observed by the fighting services, while they would like to see them accorded treatment similar to that received by the men of the Army and the Navy.

Opinions in favor of organizing the country's industrial workers were expressed on the floor of the House of Representatives some time ago. Th principal of them came from Yadanji Nakajima and Dr. Ichiro Kiyose in the course of their interpellations.

The interested members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association on February 7 it will be remembered adopted a resolution calling for such a production army as will assure victory in the war, and they set out to interest the civilian organizations thoughout the country in the movement to realize the object sought by them.

Many of the members of the House of Representatives who represent agricultural interests and who are associated with the forces working for reform in the Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps are ready to join the production army movement.

The leaders of the Manhood Corps also are cognizant of the need of organizing the industrial workers of the country in a manner which will permit them to bring about a great increase of fighting power swiftly, and laid their views before the Government on February 20.

The creation of a production army was involved in the measure a group of leaders in various branches of civilian activity, including Lieutenant General Teiichi Suzuki, of the Association of Service to the State through Industry, Tsurubei Matsuno, of the Association of Service to the State through Labor and Aiichiro Fujiyama, of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Economy, presented to Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso on February 3 in a memorandum concerning the reform of the productive system of the country to permit it to meet the needs of the present decisive stage of the war situation. They had in their minds a regime under which the industrial workers of the country would be as efficient and as disciplined as the fighting services. A similar memorandum was presented to the Government on February 17 by the Central Agricultural Association. It was based on the decisions reached by the body at its general meeting the same day.

It will be seen from what has been said that the idea of a production army is finding increasing support in various quarters and meeting with approval over the country as a whole.

But the motives of those working for the realization of the production army are not the same, a section of the proponents of the production army are interested to secure regularity of attendance to duty on the part of industrial workers under wartime conditions, above all under the conditions of air raids. Their position was clearly set forth in the view of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Economy on the question of securing labor services in wartime presented to the Government on January 8. The arguments advanced by them in favor of the creation of a production army are strongly supported by the working-class people.

The operators of industrial enterprises and the farmers are interested in the production army movement as they believe such an army to be of great help to the solution of the problem of setting workers to work extending the production of materials necessary for the vigorous conduct of the war. They are envisaging a host of workers ready for the work to which they may be set at any moment in accordance with the change in the situation, corresponding to a reserve army.

To another section of the workers in the production army movement the production army would be an instrument for the establishment of a strong control over the working-class people made up of diverse elements, experienced industrial workers, requisitioned workers, student-workers, and women workers.

The political world as a whole is interested in the proposed production army because it would lead to a great development of the domestic structure. It has an eye on the political rather than on the economic effect of the realization of the army. There is much to be said for this position. It will be helpful to the enlisting of the support of the populace for the proposed army.

As the motive of those working for a production army differ, so do their ideas of the way in which the existing industrial system should be dealt with when the production army is a reality. Some hold that the industrial structure in being should be left as it is, that is it should continue under private ownership and management. Others would nationalize it. Still others insist on placing it under military management.

More Enemy Assets In South China Area Are Given to Nanking

Domei

CANTON, March 3.—The South China Army, on March 1, decided to return American and British properties involving 42 items, which have been controlled by the Army in the Canton and Swatow areas, to the National Government of China. An inventory for the properties to be transferred was delivered to the Kwangtung Provincial Government on February 28, and the matter was announced by the Canton Office of the Japanese Embassy the same day. The properties returned mainly consist of churches, schools, and residential houses. This step has completed the transfer of almost all enemy properties held by the Japanese military authorities in South China to the National Government.

TO CURB RATION LEAKAGE

New Census Ordered to Eliminate 'Phantom Population'

The Director of the Food Control Bureau has notified local governors under date of March 2, to carry out a census, in order to secure watertight operation of the rationing system. The "phantom population" or the number of people reported as residing in more than one place is now not less than a million. This is regarded as highly pernicious both from the moral and administrative points of view, and the object of the measure ordered by the Director of Food Control Bureau is to sweep away this evil.

Forms will be distributed for the purpose of this census, through the neighborhood associations. The head of each family is to report the members of his household as of March 20, eliminating those who are not actually living in the same household on that date. This point must be strictly observed. In case a household or any of its members moves, the matter must be reported to the head of the village, ward, or town through the neighborhood association, in order to obtain a certificate of removal, which paper must be presented to the head of the new locality. The fulfillment of this formality will be strictly required in order to obtain rations in the new area.

False entries on the forms or false reports to the local chiefs will be severely punished.

The soldiers discharged from the barracks, workers transferred from one district to another, men called to the colors, students admitted into military institutions, etc., are also required to fulfill regular formalities.

PRINCE TEH MADE CHAIRMAN

Domei

KALGAN, February 27.—In strict keeping with the critical times to bolster the wartime setup of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia and to effect a reform of the administration in part, it was decided yesterday at a meeting that Prince Teh would assume chairmanship of the Political Affairs Board.

Under the new reorganization, four new directors of the Home Ministry, the Military, Economic and Judicial Administrations will sit on the Political Affairs Board to partake in the discussion of important political matters, while at the same time a new military department was created for closer and smoother administration of military and general affairs. Shoichi Kamiyoshi was appointed adviser to the Political Affairs Board. Besides this other appointments were announced at the same time.

INDONESIANS GET MORE AID FOR FUTURE INDEPENDENCE

Army Orders Creation of Another 3 Organs to Prepare For Coming Freedom

Domei

DJAKARTA, March 1.—The Military Administration in Java has been endeavoring to hasten the realization of an improvement in the conditions of the people under its authority and of the conditions which are necessary if the inhabitants of the island are to enjoy the full independence which was promised them by Japan in September last year.

In order to help realize the condition necessary for the actual enjoyment of independence by the East Indies as rapidly as possible, the Supreme Commander in the Java area, today, on the occasion of the third Festival of New Java, ordered the enforcement of three measures, all of which are for bringing to completion the work of preparing the Indonesians for life under the independent regime to prevail among them in the days to come.

The measures are for the creation of a Commission of Inquiry into Preparation for Independence, for the establishment of a National Foundation Training Institution, and for the stimulation of speech and opinion among the Indonesians concerning the independence to come to them.

The action of the Supreme Commander marked another and highly important stage toward the establishment of the foundations for the independence of the East Indies.

The statement of the Supreme Commander in which the enforcement of these measures was ordered follows:

"I take the occasion of the third Festival of New Java to address the entire populace of Java.

"This festival is in commemoration of the birth of New Java in consequence of the landing of the Japanese Forces in the island on March 1, 1942. The Festival of New Java of this year, and the third, is the first after the future independence of Indonesia was recognized by Japan. Thus considerable significance attaches to this year's event.

"After Japan's declaration of its intentions toward Indonesia, the Army Forces on the spot set out to make preparations for the realization of independence for Java. It has now been decided by the Army Forces in Java to adopt various measures all of which are intended to expedite the completion of preparations for the independence of Java.

"The first measure is for the creation of a Commission of Inquiry into Preparation for Independence. This commission will be the instrument for the achievement of cooperation between the officials and people in the island in the study of problems of preparation for independence that have arisen in the region under the Military Administration.

"The second measure is for the establishment of a National Foundation Training Institution. The quality of men engaged in an undertaking is the condition of its success. Whether the East Indies after independence will become a great State depends entirely upon the quality of personnel it has in its service. The purpose of the National Foundation Training Institution is to train men upon whose shoulders will rest the burden of conducting the affairs of Indonesia as a State.

"The third measure is for the stimulation of speech and opinion in the island concerning the independence into which it is to come. It is not to be wondered at if there exist different opinions in Java concerning questions of the future independence of the island. The purpose of the Military Administration is to encourage the holders of those opinions which are considered helpful and wholesome from the point of view of constructing the future State of Java and to promote the training and the uplifting of the dwellers in the island.

"These three measures mentioned above are an embodiment of the feeling of confidence the Japanese Forces have toward the people of Java who under their direction have enthusiastically cooperated with them for three years.

"I have an intense conviction that the native inhabitants of Java have the power for answering the confidence placed by the Japanese Forces in them and that they will go ahead with the work of attaining the goals of victory in the sacred war and independence for their country."

JAPANESE WRITER KILLED

Bomb Splinters Fatal to Kinzo Satomura at Lingayen Front

By a Member

Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 1.—Kinzo Satomura, 44, writer, who had been with the Japanese Forces on the Philippine Front since December last year, died in action at 3:30 p.m. on February 23.

He was the first writer in the service of the Imperial Forces to have died under fire with pen in hand.

He came to the Philippine Front from the continent where he had taken part in the operations for the reduction of Loyang and Hengyang.

He was killed in an attack made by nine enemy planes. He was copying with a brush the last report of the commander of the Nishimura battalion who died a heroic death at the Lingayen front when he was hit by the splinters of a bomb.

EX-SERVICEMEN SLATED FOR INTENSIFIED TRAINING

General Inoue Explains Their Role As People's Vanguard In Case of Emergency

With the invasion of Yiojima by the U.S. forces that are waiting for a chance to attempt a landing on the mainland of Japan, the ex-servicemen are undergoing intensified training throughout the country, in cooperation with the regular defense forces.

On the role of the ex-servicemen, a statement was issued by General Ikutaro Inoue, President of the Japan Ex-Servicemen's Association, on March 1, when the leaders of the organization, who have been receiving special instructions at the headquarters, left for the provinces.

The following is the substance of his statement:

"Japanese Forces on Yiojima are putting up a gallant fight to frustrate the ambition of the Americans, repeating death-defying assaults upon the enemy. At this crucial moment, when the eyes of the Japanese are fixed on the struggle on Yiojima, it is imperative for the home front to make every preparation against a possible enemy attempt to land on the mainland. It is therefore time for the whole nation to rise up in defense of the country.

"In preparation against the prevailing situation, the Japan Ex-Servicemen's Association organized in April, 1944 the Homeland Defense Corps as the backbone for the defense of the home front. In order to meet the intensified war situation, the leaders of ex-servicemen were called on February 22 to the headquarters of the Association, where they received special instructions. On returning to their posts, these leaders will intensify the training of ex-servicemen in the arts of modern warfare.

"The ex-servicemen, while doing their best to increase wartime production, must be ready to encounter the invaders, displaying the traditional valor of the Japanese. Many of them will fight on the front line, while others will serve as members of the transport corps or scouting parties. In case of a sudden invasion, for instance, by air-borne troops, the ex-servicemen of the district will keep up guerilla warfare, checking the enemy advance until the arrival of the regular forces. These are some of the important duties to be discharged by the ex-servicemen of Japan.

"The Homeland Defense Corps organized by the Japan Ex-Servicemen's Association form the backbone for the ex-servicemen, every member of the organization serving in case of emergency as fighter in defense of the homeland. So long as the Army and the Navy are there to defend the country, the enemy attempt at invasion will be frustrated, but the ex-servicemen cannot permit themselves to rely solely on the regular forces without doing their best in cooperation. The service for the defense of the country is the privilege of every Japanese, and the role of the ex-servicemen is to act as the vanguard of the people in case of emergency.

"This does not mean, however, that the only way to defend the country is to the up arms. In the prevailing situation, all men and women doing their utmost in war production are fighters in the best sense of the term. The training of ex-servicemen may still be conducted without interfering with war production, which is the point to be borne in mind by the leaders of ex-servicemen.

STATE WILL TAKE OVER CIVILIAN PLANE PLANTS

Only Part of Factories to Be Controlled in Initial Government Move

The Government has decided to place a part of the civilian aircraft factories under State control as from April 1, the Board of Information announced on Friday.

The announcement said that in view of the necessity of ensuring increased production of aircraft, which forms the source of fighting power, under severe enemy air raids, the Government has deemed it incompatible with the present war situation to leave the management of aircraft plants in the hands of civilian entrepreneurs and has decided to assume the responsibility for the operation of this industry under a new scheme on the basis of Government and civilian collaboration.

The matter was placed for deliberation before the regular Cabinet session on Friday and was formally decided upon following explanations by Munitions Minister Shigeru Yoshida. The measure is in accordance with Article 13 of the General National Mobilization Law, which empowers the Government, if necessary for total mobilization of national strength, to place under its control factories, ships and other establishments and also to employ the workers engaged therein.

It is understood that the Government intends to limit the application of State control to only a limited number of aircraft factories, leaving other civilian industries under civilian management.

Regarding actual measures to be taken in connection with the enforcement of the same policy, the Board of Information's communique stated that the factories affected by the new policy will be operated by the Government in accordance with the General National Mobilization Law. The process for Government management will be expedited as much as possible and the Government control will apply to the ground, buildings and machinery belonging to the factories designated as well as all other establishments and equipment used by them. The employes of these factories will be given the status of Government officials as early as possible.

The factories will be placed under direct control of the Munitions Ministry and the personnel will be given such treatment as will correspond to that which they enjoyed heretofore. Although strict discipline will be enforced on the employes, merits of the civilian management will be utilized so that the good points of both Governmental and civilian organization and management will be fully exploited.

As a matter of principle, all the employes will become Government officials but in order to ensure the smooth change of management from civilian to Government control, the present Civil Service Law will be applied, with no new regulations being enforced.

Although the new policy will affect only a part of the aircraft industry for the present, it is understood that the development of war situation and the increase in the damage caused by air raids may possibly necessitate its application to the entire industry.

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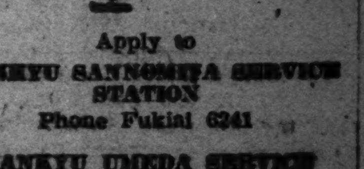

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The Response to Enemy Attacks

If the enemy thinks that his increasing approach to Japan's inner zone of defense and his intensified blind bombing of the Japanese civilian population will result in a weakening of the fighting determination of the Japanese people, he is greatly mistaken. For he will find to his consternation that the result is just the opposite. The greater the attack upon their homeland, the greater the strength which the Japanese will muster; the more ruthless the tactics of the enemy, the more determined the Japanese will be that the enemy must be destroyed. Intimidation may work with some nations and some races, but with the Japanese intimidation can only result in stimulating them to an intensified fervor of resistance.

This is no mere bravado, as anyone who is at all familiar with Japanese character can testify. In fact marked evidences of this indomitable national characteristic have lately become unusually conspicuous with the recent developments in the war situation. The Japanese newspapers not only reflect in their editorials and commentaries the burning fervor of the Japanese public, but their news columns report as well the many individual examples of the heroic endeavor with which all classes of the people are preparing themselves drastically for the more intense phase of the war to come. Most notable is the obvious fact that, active as is the Government, the real driving power has lately come to surge spontaneously from the people who in many respects have gone far ahead of the official leadership and are even urgently goading the Government to greater action.

One tangible evidence of this popular pressure behind the nation's war efforts is the unanimous action of the Consultative Committee of the House of Representatives last week in requesting the early reopening of the present Diet session which is now in recess. It betokens the urgent desire on the part of the elected representatives of the people to be in full action at the side of the executive branch of the Government at a time when the whole nation is moving toward its maximum effort.

The call for the reopening of the Diet session also has a close connection with the steps which are under way for the formation of the much discussed new political party. This new party movement also reflects definitely the spontaneous initiative of the public in introducing a powerful new propelling force to activate further the Government's conduct of the war.

The Government on its side is showing notable responsiveness in reacting to this popular movement for the heightening of the war effort. The recent numerous and rapid shiftings of the Cabinet personnel, which under ordinary circumstances might be taken as indications of Cabinet instability, in the special circumstances of the present case represent a beneficial effort to facilitate the closer identification of these new popular forces with the executive organization and thus result in a strengthening of the Cabinet's [illegible] activities.

In the field of practical administration as well as in the political sphere, the Government has speeded up the tempo of its activities. Such measures as the extension of the scope of the Munitions Company Law, the inauguration of the [illegible] of the Wartime Commodity [illegible] Council, the establishment of [illegible] for the inspection of the [illegible] transportation facilities [illegible] Transport and Communications Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, which have figured in the news recently, all reflect the intensification of the Government's activities in relation to the developing war situation.

Far from serving to frighten or weaken the Japanese nation, the enemy's heightened attacks are thus only serving to strengthen in every way in a practical fashion the fighting resolve and the fighting power of the Japanese nation.

Nothing Surprising

In itself enough to corroborate all reports of the bestial conduct of American soldiers in the current war is the suggestion made by Representative Jed Johnson, Republican of Oklahoma, to the House Appropriations Committee last week that Congress authorize the sterilization of Japanese interned in the United States. The fact that this "gentleman from Oklahoma" was absolutely serious in his mad proposal to the House committee considering the resettlement of enemy aliens was clearly indicated in his statement: "I will say for the record—and I want to be sure that it stays on the record—that we should make an appropriation to sterilize the whole outfit."

Offhand, it seems incredible that such a fiendish proposal should be made by a man elected to the supreme American legislative body. Surely nobody in his proper senses should be capable of such an idea. It is something unthinkable in any truly civilized country. But apparently it is nothing surprising in America. Before the war, the treatment of the Negroes, with mob violence and lynching, showed to what levels of bestiality the Americans were capable of descending. Then since the start of the War of Greater East Asia, the Americans have given full rein to this capability, committing one crime after another in the conduct of the war, some of which defy description.

The running over of the Japanese wounded on Guadalcanal by American tanks was something the entire world learned with horror. But it was only one of a series of shocking bestial acts. Of late, the Americans have manifested their bestiality to the core by their wanton bombing of Japanese cities, causing casualties among civilians and damage to dwellings, schools, hospitals and religious institutions. Undoubtedly, these indiscriminate bombings of non-military and non-industrial objects are for the sole purpose of intimidation to affect the morale of the Japanese home front. But in this purpose the enemy has miscalculated badly. For the blind bombings have only served to heighten the determination of the Japanese people to fight on regardless of any hardships until such an enemy has been utterly incapacitated.

The fact that the American news agencies found Representative Johnson's shocking proposal worth while carrying on their wires at great length is significant in revealing something of the American characteristics, in showing that the American reaction is that the suggestion is deserving of serious consideration, when it would be considered bestial and impossible anywhere else.

A Year Ago Today

March 4, 1944

The United States Undersecretary of State Edward Stettinius stated that the American Ambassador in Argentina had been instructed to discontinue formal diplomatic relations, with the new Argentine government, in a press interview, according to Washington dispatches.

* * *

To develop oil fields in Saudi-Arabia, the U.S. Government has decided to send $150,000 in silver. It was further reported that the money is to be shipped to a port in Arabia.

* * *

The Badoglio regime of Italy issued an official statement bitterly opposing President Roosevelt's announcement on the decision to divide the surrendered Italian fleet among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union according to a dispatch received at Lisbon.

* * *

The anti-Axis Headquarters announced that in the air raid conducted at noon on the suburbs of Berlin, the American air force lost 14 Flying Fortresses and 26 fighter planes, it was disclosed.

* * *

The Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force attacked the enemy air field at Marawasa on New Guinea Island on the afternoon, blasting a total of 17 foe aircraft, it was revealed.

ESCOLTA THAT WAS

Colorful Main Street of Manila Before U.S. Invasion Described

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

Field dispatches from the Philippine battlefront reveal that the American forces have converted Manila into a carnage of destruction, bringing to ruin peace and prosperity the Philippine capital once enjoyed.

These same reports indicate that colorful Escolta is no more. It is the Escolta before the American invasion that is described below—a reminiscence of what was once becoming an important center in East Asia, of how the Filipinos were living in peace after being liberated from American rule, of how the Japanese had spared the Philippine capital from the ravages of war during their whirlwind campaign in the Philippines in 1941-42.

Manila's Ginza was Escolta.

It was just four blocks long and ended on the east at Plaza Santa Cruz and on the west at Plaza Moraga. It was unlike other main streets in East Asia. It followed the muddy flow of the Pasig River, eddying just one short block south of Manila's main thoroughfare.

Manila's Main Street

Escolta was Manila's Main Street. It had been for more than 100 years and was to remain for many years to come. It was said to be one of the most crowded thoroughfares in East Asia. And it was Manila's barometer of public opinion. Yet Escolta knew no street-cars, for only automobiles, trucks, tricycles and calesas (a horse-drawn two-wheeled rig) traversed along Manila's Ginza. At times, however, Manila's cosmopolitan populace overflowed from the narrow sidewalks into Escolta, the commercial melting-pot of the New Philippines.

Buildings of yesterday mingled with modern business houses of today. That was, the old-time buildings of two stories, the upper overshooting the lower in true Spanish colonial style rubbed eaves with modern structures, rising from three to five full stories and boasting plate-glass fronts and the convenience of elevators. Mossy tile roofs peeked out from under galvanized iron sheets as they proudly reared their varied heads along Escolta.

But the typical western version of the skyscraper would probably never find refuge on Escolta or anywhere else in Manila or the Philippines because they fall easy prey to the infrequent earthquakes which unexpectedly tickle the Philippine archipelago.

During the day there was a steady flow of people on Escolta. But after sundown, Escolta gradually thinned out, only to welcome the late theater crowd which slowly ebbed into the folds of the night. After the last cinema fan retired, only an occasional vehicle or a passing pedestrian broke the silence which descended over Manila's Main Street, while a white-turbanned, grizzly-bearded Bombay watchman sat up all night, guarding his shop window, murmuring to himself as he prayed for the success of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Escolta in the spring of 1942 was pitch black. But street lamps and neon signs flickered brightly after Corregidor capitulated to the Japanese on May 7, 1942. Escolta had come back to life again.

Origin of Name

Manila's Ginza was a strange, fascinating and curious name. It was curiously named La Escolta meaning the Escort.

This all came about in the colorful days, after the swashbuckling Spaniards had ousted the British from Manila in the 18th Century. And Escolta was a tiny insignificant lane tracing the lazy wind of the Pasig.

At sunset a curfew rang from the massive church towers in the Intramuros (Walled City) of Manila. As the last echo from the pealing bells died the huge gates were closed until sunrise. Naturally, every path, lane and walk leading across the muddy Pasig and the grassy swamps and the shallow lagoons into the Walled City were crowded with last minute pedestrians.

Now it so happened that there was a certain boastful Spanish warrior who saw action here and there in the Old World, despite the fact he was cross-eyed and loose with his tongue. Furthermore, he indulged deeply in wine, women and song, heeding the repeated warnings of the friars that someday his wrong-doings would meet with just punishment.

One evening the cross-eyed, garrulous soldier left his inn at a late hour, to visit some old friends inside the Intramuros, hoping to beat the curfew hour. Slightly inebriated, he tried to sing an old Spanish ballad as he heavily set out along the sandy path to the bamboo bridge spanning the Pasig. His murderous chants reverberated through the air much to the mirth and enjoyment of passers-by. Suddenly his jocular voice stopped and he disappeared, never to be heard of again.

There had been occasional disappearances in the past along this path but this was truly the first time a Spaniard had literally evaporated into thin air. The Spanish colony grew uneasy over the mysterious incident. At last, the fear of similar happenings in the future drove the citizens into requesting the Spanish governor to station a company of halberdiers along the path until after the city gates were closed. The governor agreed. An escolta (escort) was dispatched to guard the path. And thus Manila's Ginza earned its colorful name, Escolta.

Cosmopolitan Thoroughfare

Little did anyone dream that Escolta, the tiny insignificant lane tracing the lazy wind of the Pasig, would become the Main Street in the Philippines or that some of the bloodiest sanguiary fighting would rage in the winter of 1945 when Japanese defenders challenged General MacArthur's invading doughboys. Escolta was a cosmopolitan thoroughfare where business-men, journalists, government officials, society matrons, soldiers, sailors, farmers, peanut vendors or simple idlers elbowed one another. They were usually on a constant move to keep Manila humming with activity typical of other important centers in East Asia.

Until 1945 no one would have ever dreamed that war had hit Manila. There were no battle-scars. And Americanism and the American way of life had disappeared. A striking feature was Escolta's many show windows. They contained many assortment of wares. And they well depicted the New Republic of the Philippines and the Filipinos efforts to gain self-sufficiency in economy. The Filipino people were rediscovering the Asiatic way of life.

A typical scene on Escolta was a young Filipino vendor, whose smattering of Japanese was amazing to say the least, whistling the "Japanese Naval March." When he wasn't he would approach you and smilingly say, "Tomodachi, buy bibingka (Filipino rice cakes)!"

Although Escolta is no more, its history and tradition will remain. And in time a new and better Escolta will surely push its head above the ashes and carnage of 1945. And the brutality and brazenness of the American invaders will be avenged. For America's day of reckoning is approaching.

MODERN LITERATURE OF THAILAND

Thai Government Taking Active Steps to Encourage The Development of Literature and Culture

By EITARO EJIRI

III

"The World" describes the different conception about marriage by four daughters each of two families belonging to the upper classes; all of them come to lead a happy married life each, with the exception of one of them, who because of disappointment in love dies a sorrowful but tranquil death.

Luang Saranupraphan: A government official and detective story writer, he at first used to translate short English or American detective stories for a monthly journal edited by C. Burathat, but has later come to write detective stories of his own, with Thailand as the scenes of the stories. Among his numerous works, "Killing Rays" has been the most popular, amusingly describing a series of scrambles for the design drawing of an ejector of the killing rays. His success led to the appearance of a number of writers aspiring for a position of similar distinction in detective story writing, all of whom, however, have done nothing more than proving after all how he is by far the greatest of all.

Writer of Historical Novels

Yakhob: A writer of historical novels and a press-man. In earlier days, he wrote love stories only, but has later begun writing historical novels, devoting himself at present to his great work "The Conqueror of All the Directions" on the motive of a short poem on the famous Burmese king Burengnu's occupation of Aguthaya. This motive has been amplified, and he depicts the whole life of the king, in his above novel. This is the longest novel ever written in Thailand, having already covered newspaper columns corresponding to something like three thousand pages of ordinary book size and still continuing its serial appearance day after day in the newspaper.

Interesting is the incentive that has made him discard his pen for his love stories and take up the writing of this long historical novel. It was that one day when he was drinking with his friend he deplored the lack of writers of historical novels in Thailand; the friend refuted, saying that it is because of lack of good materials to write on; Yakhob countered then that the lack of materials made no plausible excuse, for a creative genius must be able to write even in the absence of materials. His implacable assertment in the course of a hot debate that ensued, has made up his mind at last to prove his words by writing the historical novel.

"Conqueror of All the Directions" has been started in this way, its sole material being a verse of only four lines on the king's occupation of Aguthaya. Interest and inspiration growing bigger as he went on writing, he has at last extended his story into handling the king's whole life.

Wichit Wichit Wathakan: Ambassador to Tokyo who assumed the post in the autumn of 1943. He had formerly been the director of the Bureau of Arts for a long time and later appointed Foreign Minister in recognition of his calibre in statesmanship. His contributions toward the conclusion of the Thai-Japanese offensive and defensive alliance are vidid in our memory. Good at play-writing, he takes a particular interest in writing patriotic plays. Among his numerous works, well-known are "Stories of Princess Seneweee," "Critical Age of 25," "Blood of Suthan," and so forth.

The first one of the above plays was played by first-rate players in a welcome entertainment for Ambassador Hirota and his suite who visited Thailand in return for Thailand's courtesy in connection with the Thai-Japanese alliance, which indicates how the writer himself has his best confidence in this play. Newspapers have reported recently that availing himself of his stay in Japan, he is going to write a history of Japan.

New Form of Play Created

Phranpun: Also a play-writer, having a group of actors for the performance of his works. He composes, music too. He is, however, not the only writer who can also compose, for in Thailand playwrights are usually composers at the same time.

Phranpun has created a new form in Thai plays. The plays of Thailand used to be divided into two different categories, one being silent plays wherein the actors act in silence to songs sung by singers, and the other being dialogic plays with no songs at all. Not satisfied with these two forms of plays, Phranpun has created a third form, as a fusion of the features of both; namely, the actors sing as well as have dialogue, which may be regarded a sort of opera. This new form has had a gradual development since its introduction, proving to be a great contribution to Thailand's theaters.

His works are mostly modern ones, handling love affairs, though often revealing his mannerism that consists in the depiction of heroines' afflictions. His plays enjoy a great popularity, and every one of his new plays staged has been followed by the appearance of a popular song on its theme. He sometimes writes longer plays, one of which was so long as had to be divided into two parts when put on stage.

Waythang: This writer may be characterized as a novelist on ethical themes mostly, having produced a number of good short stories fully permeated with Buddhist thoughts. Describing the law of causality, he writes about cases of didacticism in his satirical and somewhat lofty style, with his peculiar attractiveness.

In one of the foregoing paragraphs, we have seen that in the handling of religious themes there is a conspicuous difference between the classic and modern literatures of Thailand. In this sense, Waythang's works may be regarded the most representative of the modern ones. He makes it a rule to find Buddhism in Thailanders' daily life, deftly depicting their psychology. Their daily life being in constant relation with Buddhism and day and night accompanied by Buddhist psychology, Waythang's literary works are the best from which one may know and understand Thai people's life and psychology. "Atonement for Sins," "May Rain" and some more are the best short stories he has written.

Malai Chuphinit: The best humorist of the Thai novel writers, he also started his career as a press-man, and was the assistant editor of the "Suphab-burut" and the editor of the Prachamet newspaper for some time, being thus one of the veteran newspaper men. He has contributed very much toward the development of Thailand's popular literature from its initial stage onward. His literary works have been limited to short stories dealing with worldly affairs in his characteristic essay-like style.

Future of Thai Literature

The future of Thai literature has many problems. As seen already, there are scarcely any writers in Thailand at present who earn their living by their pen only. The economic independence of the writers has to be attained by all means as a matter of fundamental importance in facilitating the development of literature in Thailand.

The lack of this independence must after all be ascribable to the fact that Thailand has a comparatively small number of people who spend their money on books. This again is conditioned by the size of Thailand's population and the proportion of its illiteracy.

Thailand's total population was put at sixteen million until some years ago. Adding thereto the increase brought about by the restoration of the lost territories from French Indo-China, four Malay States and the Shan district, the total at present is estimated at twenty million approximately. In this comparatively small population, the proportion of illiteracy is high because of the insufficient dissemination of education, which consequently means a very small number of people who can read. The literacy is only about 40 per cent of the total population, and only about 40 per cent again of the literate care for newspapers, journals or books.

The narrow market thus offered for literary works naturally means a very limited number of saleable copies of whatever good books. The best seller recorded so far was Mr. Wichit Wichit Wathakan's translation from a French author's "Psychology," which sold in three editions, making about ten thousand copies altogether.

Publication in somewhat big number of copies is noticeable usually when the rich or general citizens make a present of books to their guests on such occasions as wedding, birthday, funeral, etc.

Market Is Limited

Though the population of Thailand has in the recent years grown bigger as stated already, yet the condition of culture among the people does not justify entertaining much expectations from the literary market within the country, at least until the success of the movement and endeavors against illiteracy. These endeavors were powerfully launched by the Phibuhn Cabinet, and have later been incorporated into an explicit law, "Urgent Imperial ordinance for the removal of illiteracy" promulgated last year.

Article 3 of the law stipulates: "An illiterate Thailander between 20 and 45 years of age, should pay his 'literacy encouragement money' until on January 1 of each year he can prove himself capable of reading and writing to the extent specified by the relative departmental ordinance or until he attains the age of 45." The "literacy encouragement money" is nothing but a penalty. If one fails to pay this penalty, one is subjected to penal servitude for 30 days or less. There is another stipulation, under which the head of each family is required to register at his county office any illiterate one or ones of his family-members. Negligence of this duty is dealt with a penalty of 50 bahts.

With such a rigorous statutory measure as that, there is no reason why the drive against illiteracy cannot prove so successful as expected by the government. By the compulsory measure, the government means to minimize illiteracy among the people. The people cannot be wholly made literate directly thereby, of course. But the endeavors on the part of the government will doubtless contribute more or less to creating good prospects for the publishing activities in Thailand, offering better opportunities for Thai men of letters to earn their living from their pen only, devoting themselves to the literary pursuits only.

(To Be Concluded)

'RUSSIAN ZONE'

British Journal Points to Spread Of Soviet Influence

The Economist in its issue of February 1 writes under the heading "Russian Zone" as follows:

Several months have passed since the Red Army broke into the Danube Basin and brought the whole of southeastern Europe, with the exception of Greece, under Russian control. Throughout that area Russia's victory has entailed social and political upheavals. Old regimes collapsed like the house of cards; neo-governments have sprung up the impact of war and shaken the economic structure of the Balkan countries to its foundations.

Under these conditions there must have been important developments in Russia's relations with southeastern Europe. Yet it is impossible to say in any detail what they are. A complete veil of secrecy has fallen over Russian occupied Europe. Odd hints and pieces of information point to some political tension here and there and to some extent armed clashes between Russian and local forces. But secrecy has made almost impossible to gauge the scope and importance of the disturbances. Whatever its policy in occupied countries, the Russian Government is not handicapped by exacting demands of democratic opinion and parliamentary control. Russians in Bucharest or Sofia can veto the appointment of ministers without fear that their government in Moscow will be thereby exposed to searching questions by members of the supreme Soviet or to self-righteous criticism from the State Department.

Important Difference

While conflict with the EAM in Greece has deeply stirred opinion in Britain and America, the disarming, say, of Serb Chetniks or of Manius' followers in Rumania, has not caused the slightest stir in Moscow. There is one important difference between the Anglo-American and Russian zones of operation. Apart from Italy, British-American zones are in Allies countries. In the Russian zone only Poland and Yugoslavia are allies; while in Poland the Lublin Government insists on the abolition of the 1935 constitution; none of the satellite governments in the Soviet sphere has so far embarked upon any constitutional changes.

In Rumania and Bulgaria, the Russians have been at pains demonstrating their respect for monarchies. King Michael of Rumania received praise from Rumanian Communists as well as from Russian members of the Control Commission.

In Bulgaria, the coup d'etat of September 9—combination of revolution and palace revolt—has not ended in the proclamation of a Republic.

Old regents were deposed and new ones—including Communist regent Pavlov—have been appointed. Generals who served under Horthy, Antonescu and King Boris head the neogovernments. This, however, is true that they are believed to have been opposed to pro-Axis policies of their former masters. Ruling coalitions nominally include the members of all parties from right to left. Yet it is difficult to say to what extent representatives of the right in these governments are able to speak on behalf of their traditional following. Quite a number of their followers certainly supported the Axis; and of necessity they are now excluded. This gives marked predominance to the left (and inside the left to Communists) in the present alignment of forces.

In addition, party systems in Rumania, Bulgaria and to a lesser extent Hungary, were destroyed long ago. The Russians would probably find it very difficult to recreate genuine democracy under such conditions. And the Russians obviously are not so minded.

A Legitimate Desire

Russia's immediate policy is dictated by military security. As a rule this has not favored free expression of popular will. Russians are naturally anxious to see "friendly governments" in countries under their control. In itself this is a legitimate desire. It implies, however, a dilemma to which no definite solution has yet been found. In southeast Europe the right traditionally has been anti-Russian because it has been anti-Bolshevik. The Communists' friendship for Russia has borne all marks of almost religious zeal on which the Russians can most safely rely.

The question today is whether in Rumania, or Hungary or Poland pro-Russian policy can be pursued by non-Communists or whether the Russians can rely only on the Communists to guarantee friendship with Russia. For the time being the Russians have not found any definite solution of this problem. Their policy is largely empirical and experimental. It attempts to secure Russian influence on a socially conservative basis in the country, while destroying that basis in another. It tries to maintain control on occupied territory by using the monarchy and officers' corps where possible, and by "appealing to the people" when necessary. But everywhere it is guided by old suspicions as much as by new policies. New policy demands that non-Communist elements should be spared and won over, old suspicions, however, demand newer and bigger purges which tend to upset political life of occupied countries. The dilemma is repeated in almost every sphere. "Efficiency" demands that old administrative machines should carry on their work and that no attempt should be made to set up Soviets. Yet, the old administration is, usually with reason, regarded, as unreliable.

Officials charged with carrying out armistice terms in Rumania and Bulgaria have been found to be former associates of the Iron Guard or simply collaborators. A minister of the Interior in Rumania was caught hiding anti-Russian Legionaires from the Allied Control Commission; when this caused a reshuffle of the Cabinet, Communist influence accordingly increased.

Economic Problems

In economic matters the problems are no easier. All satellite countries must pay indemnities out of their shrunken resources. The terms of indemnities are on the whole ill-defined. Whether they are more or less exacting depends on variable Russian reading of their terms. In Rumania, Russian officers of the Control Commission are engaged in recovering loot carried away by Rumanians and in tracing German property which, according to the terms of armistice, must be handed over to the Russians.

Industrial equipment, railway, trucks, raw materials and cattle are dispatched to the devastated areas of southern Ukraine. The Minister of National Economy together with the managers of many industrial establishments have been accused of concealing looted or German property. In the course of this "restitution of property" some of the equipments of the Rumanian oil refineries also have been carried away to Russia.

In Finland, the Russians have interpreted the terms of indemnity to mean that all reparations are to be valued at 1938 prices. Recently, however, they modified the terms by allowing the Finns to fix the prices of goods delivered to the Russians at a level of ten to fifteen per cent above that of 1938.

The problem of indemnities is bound to weigh heavily upon the political relations of Russia with its vanquished satellites; ruthless exactions will clearly not promote closer friendship.

Postwar Russian policy in southeast Europe faces two alternatives. If the Russians decide to exercise control in such a manner that national sovereignty of each small state is seriously impaired then they will be able to rely only on Communists.

If, on the other hand, they are content to exercise strong but indirect influence they should be able to avoid direct interference in the domestic concerns of southeast Europe. The evidence so far indicates clearly which alternative the Russians will choose.

PRESS COMMENTS

Saturday, March 3

STATE OPERATION OF AIRCRAFT PLANTS

ASAHI — The Government at a recent Cabinet meeting decided on a fundamental plan concerning the system and operation of armaments production enterprises. Again, at the Cabinet meeting on March 2, following up the previous decision, the Government decided to enforce the requisitioning of private aircraft plants by the State. Needless to say, the speedy enforcement of these concrete measures was decided upon in response to the present tense war situation.

The current requisitioning of aircraft plants by the State does not mean the complete nationalization of the entire aircraft industry. According to the announcement, the Government will requisition and turn into State-operated plants only those which cannot function fully under private management. It is thus understood that aircraft companies other than those specially designated will go ahead under the same form as heretofore.

If this interpretation is correct, then the current measure has not sprung forth from the same purpose as the idea of advocating State operation or the plan to create a production army in order to clarify the State character of enterprises and solve the emergency labor problem, it is believed. Yet, on the other hand, it cannot be thought that the demand for requisitioning in order to secure, through mobile operation, the maintenance of the efficiency of the aircraft industry as a whole, has been complied with. That is to say, if State management is to be confined only to a specially designated plants, the result cannot be avoided that neither of the proposals hitherto advocated for the decisive wartime production can be fulfilled.

If by any chance the above-mentioned passage of the announcement is only to mean that, for instance, State management will be enforced only because a certain plant is operated on a profit-first principle, or that the State will take charge of the management because the operation of a certain plant is difficult to carry out as a private undertaking—then it would mean nothing beyond a mere extension of the policy already adopted by the Government. Then, it would mean that the measure would be very far off the aim of placing the enterprise system on a so-called decisive wartime basis.

Concerning the operation of State-managed plants, it is said that without sticking to usual traditions and precedents, the strong points of private management shall be adopted and a liberal and broad-minded form of operation shall be realized, and the employes shall for the time being continue to work under the same condition as at present, but in the capacity of Government employes. All these may be termed suitable measures. Only, full care should be taken to avoid placing efficient and experienced employes under the direction and orders of the present Government employes who are lacking in experience, in such cases in which the former company employes are given the status of Government employes. It is also believed necessary in certain cases to enforce the exchange of personnel among the present factory employes and the present Government officials.

The Roman Nose

The peace and calm of the police station were disturbed by the entrance of a very excited woman. Hurriedly she approached the inspector.

"I've lost my husband. He was with me yesterday, but I've not seen him since."

"Extraordinary," replied the inspector. "Can you give me any particulars as to his appearance?"

"Oh, yes! He's very dark, and has a sallow complexion. He also has a Roman nose."

The inspector looked grave and shook his head as he replied: "In that case, madam, you'll never see him again."

"Why?"

"Because a Roman nose never turns up."

The Way to Success

A young man just out of college sought the advice of a stern, successful business man. "Tell me, please, how I should go about getting a start in the great game of business."

"Sell your wrist watch and buy an alarm clock," was the laconic reply.